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CIO GIRDS FOR FIGHT ON DEMO BOSS RULE

much the same

By GOTHAM

The youthful looking cops have been swinging their new clubs as they walk through the streets of my uptown Harlem community. They are fighting crime," it seems.

It has been quite a show of force. But no one should get the idea that Commissioner Adams is gaining one whit against crime by all this drama in the streets of Harlem.

"The 'crime busters' have gone after the double parkers and the traffic light 'stealers,' those motorists who take 'just this one chance' against a red light. The stick ball players will not throw a pebble at the windows of a deserted house. And many a hurry-up, horn-toting driver has had to cool his rubber tires.

Groups of checker enthusiasts huddle around a sidewalk game, speaking to each other over the din of a noisy stickball game. The same old arguments over the merits and demerits of the Dodgers, Giants, Indians and Braves are in progress. And a saucy little girl of ten rolls her eyes at a passing police-

man and says, "Hello!" The cop smiles, answers the greeting, while the girl rejoins a tittering group of youngsters at play on a vacant lot.

Crime? Well, except for the organized variety, protected from downtown, there was no



more here, in the first place, than anywhere else. And from what I have been able to see, this big money variety of crime is as secure against the intervention of the police rookies as it was from that of the veterans.

By MICHAEL SINGER

The State CIO yesterday launched a down-the-stretch drive to bring Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., home in front in the increasingly bitter race for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination. Delegates to the State CIO parley in Albany cheered a call to "return to

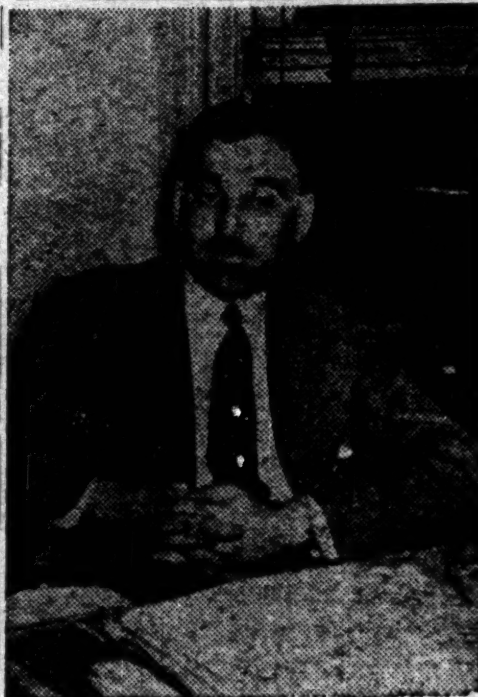
your shops, your mills and your homes" and develop a whirlwind 1 week grassroots campaign aimed at the Democratic state nominating convention in New York City on Sept. 21. Aware of the uphill fight against Democratic leaders who have endorsed Averell Harriman as the No. 1 standard-bearer against the Republican Party, the 1,121 CIO delegates pledged to put all-out pressure on local Democratic officials to back Roosevelt.

CIO determination to fight for Roosevelt's nomination was reflected in the last minutes of the convention which ended Saturday. Jacob S. Potofsky, national CIO vice-president and Amalgamated leader, who had spoken the day before, substituted as the final speaker for CIO president Walter P. Reuther, unable to appear because of storms.

"Your resolutions, your enthusiasm, your demonstrations are inspiring," he told the delegates. "But they are not enough."

SHORT TIME LEFT

Potofsky told the delegates to make their militancy felt back home where it could influence local Democratic leaders and delegates. He warned them that there



POTOFSKY

was only a short time left for the Democratic state convention to make the people's voice heard on this issue if "we do the job from here on."

Roosevelt, who received a 15-minute ovation when he appeared before the final day's session, proposed a six-point legislative program which was enthusiastically accepted by the convention. Re-

peatedly, the delegates broke out in stormy applause as the West Side congressman outlined "what a fighting governor of New York" would do.

We urged increased unemployment insurance benefits, elimination of "the evils of the Hughes-Brees amendments," revision of the Sickness and Disability Law, a uniform \$1 an hour minimum in the state with a national minimum at \$1.25, a complete overhauling of the state's labor relations machinery to recognize the "accepted principles of collective bargaining," and a return to the state—in all of its agencies and departments—the administrative outlook of the Smith-Lehman-Roosevelt eras.

"ANSWER TO BALCH"

Louis Hollander, State CIO president, after the feet-stamping and confetti-streaming demonstration that followed Roosevelt's address, brought forth another ovation when he said that "this is our answer to Balch. We stand behind FDR all the way." Richard H. Balch, State Democratic chairman, had said on the previous day that he was confident the CIO would accept Harriman after he was nominated.

The labor-backed aspirant to end the Dewey grip on New York State, said he associated himself with the "decision of the delegates to put my name before the Democratic convention." He said his candidacy was "not born out of any personal ambition but out of the rank-and-file desires of the Democratic Party, born out of conviction that we, the people of this state, must return the government of the state to the people."

Roosevelt devoted his prepared speech exclusively to domestic problems, the growing unemployment crisis, the need to stop the "runaway shop" movement from New York State, and his economic program to block a recession.

He had nothing to say about the foreign crisis brought on by the Eisenhower-Dulles war policy, did not repeat his co-existence proposals of last month, ignored

(Continued on Page 3)

ting aside the next two weeks as a period in which we undertake a powerful offensive to accomplish the specific task of collecting the necessary number of signatures to qualify Elizabeth Gurley Flynn as a candidate.

We urge every Party committee, every Party member to give the highest priority to this task. We are firm in our belief that, given the general support of the Party and consistent day-to-day mobilization, we will be successful.

Israel Leader Seeks Aid, Cites Arms to Arabs

In a message to 400 Jewish leaders opening the State of Israel Bond campaign at the Biltmore Hotel here last weekend, Israeli Premier Moshe Sharett stressed the need for Israel's economic consolidation to "overcome changes in the balance of power in the Middle East foreshadowed by the policy of arming the Arab states."

Sharett's reference was to the recently announced policy of the U.S. Department of State to send arms to Egypt and Iraq.

Sharett emphasized the part played by the bond drive in Israel's economic development was "decisive."

Bronx Tenants Will Hear Gurley Flynn

The Tenants Committee for the Election of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn is sponsoring a mass meeting tomorrow, Tuesday, Sept. 14 at the Cooperative Auditorium, 2700 Bronx Park East at 8:30 p.m. Gurley Flynn will be the speaker and tenant leader Sam Nesson will be chairman. The program will be featured by songs by Ingrid Rypinsky. Admission is free.

Communists Asked to Give Priority to Flynn Drive

The campaign to place Elizabeth Gurley Flynn on the ballot in the 24th Congressional District in the Bronx should get the highest priority of every Communist and every Communist committee in New York, a statement by George Blake Charney, the Party's state executive secretary, said yesterday. Charney emphasized that the campaign was "tangible proof to the people that we do not consider ourselves outlawed and intend to fight every inch of the way for our democratic rights."

Here is the full statement:

THE CAMPAIGN to qualify Elizabeth Gurley Flynn as a candidate for Congress in the 24th Congressional District in the Bronx has two more weeks to go. In these two weeks the job of collecting a minimum of 3,000 signatures must be completed.

As of this moment one-third of the required number of signatures have already been collected.

Considering the atmosphere created with the passage of the outlaw bill and the small number of canvassers in the field, the job done to date represents a real achievement. It is a tribute to the working people of the district who have not been stampeded by reaction. It is a tribute to

those people who have worked to collect the signatures, that they have not been deterred or influenced by the hysteria created by the press in this past period.

The experiences of the past few weeks proves that if we multiply our efforts to reach the people, the job can be done. Only two weeks remain. It is a short time indeed in which to contact thousands of people and secure the necessary number of signatures.

However, we believe that, short as the time is, we can accomplish this task. We have proved this time and time again in recent years in the campaigns to qualify Benjamin J. Davis, Simon W. Gerson and George Blake Charney, all of which was

done in a matter literally of days.

To qualify a Communist leader such as Elizabeth Gurley Flynn as a candidate for Congress on the Peoples Rights ticket in the 1954 elections is a task of major and unique importance.

It is a vital part of the fight-back movement of the people against the offensive of reaction. It provides an extremely important opportunity to bring the truth of our program to hundreds of thousands of people in the course of the campaign. It will give the most tangible proof to the people that we do not consider ourselves outlawed and intend to fight every inch of the way for our democratic rights.

We do not consider this campaign a last-ditch struggle by Communists against the so-called Communist control bill. We consider this campaign an inseparable feature of the whole struggle in this period against McCarthyism.

Thus, to qualify Comrade Flynn as a candidate would be a tremendous achievement.

For these reasons we are set-

Guatemalan Communists Tell How Coup Took Place

See
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State Dep't Seeks New Formula for Nazi Army

Daily Worker Foreign Department

Rejecting sight unseen the third Soviet proposal for a German settlement in seven weeks, the State Department today continued its efforts to knock together a new formula for rearming the Ruhr arms kings and the Hitler generals. Robert D. Murphy, pro-Vichy career diplomat and Deputy Under Secretary of State was assigned to tour Western Europe and obtain on-the-spot views of the most feasible method of restoring the program disrupted by the French defeat of the European Defense Community Treaty (EDC).

As Murphy left on his assignment, it was reported that British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden had already embarked on a similar quest—but with the aim of developing a British line of policy which is not expected to coincide with the Eisenhower Administration's purposes. Murphy's assignment, it was believed, was motivated partly by the desire to check up on British aims.

In addition, it is believed that the recent sizable vote of the British Trade Unions against German re-armament, combined with other manifestations of the unpopularity of the Tory Government policy toward Germany, may influence Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill to adopt a position prejudicial to the alliance which the State Department enjoys with Chancellor Konrad Adenauer of the West German Federal Republic.

ADENAUER'S DEMAND

Adenauer was reported last week to have declared he favored the direct integration of Germany into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), after West Germany has been granted "full sovereignty." This is known to be the Eisenhower Administration's present formula.

In rejecting the Soviet note, which Secretary of State John Foster Dulles could not have read, since he was busy in the Far East, the State Department, joined by the British and French governments, declared no justification for negotiations on the general question of European security exists until the Soviet Union reverses its policy on the problems of German unification and an Austrian treaty.

The Soviet note, however, called for a preliminary meeting of the

four foreign ministers this month, in order to arrange for another meeting to tackle the question of general European security. In addition, it devoted considerable attention to the question of German unification and neutralization and touched as well on the Austrian treaty question.

SOVIET PROPOSAL

The Soviet note pointed out that the three other occupying powers had ignored its proposals of July 24 and August 4. It restated these proposals in light of the rejection of EDC and the improved atmosphere created by the agreements at the Geneva Conference. It charged that although EDC had been defeated, official circles of the three Western powers "are engaging in feverish activity aimed at agreeing as quickly as possible to discuss the working out of a new plan to include Western Germany in the military bloc of the Western powers."

The Soviet note declared: "The interests of European security demand not the knocking together of limited military groupings in Europe but the setting up of a system of security in which all European states would take part without considering their social systems."

"The project of an all-European agreement on collective security in Europe and the convocation of an all-European conference for consideration of respective proposals as suggested by the Soviet Union is in conformity with these aims."

"Creation of a system of collective security in Europe and the conclusion of an all-European agreement in which both Western and Eastern Germany and after their unification a united Germany would participate, would make

easier the solution of the German problem on the basis of national unification of Germany on peaceful and democratic foundations.

"This would correspond to the interests of security of all European states, among them France whose destiny as a great power is inseparably linked with the destiny of the whole of Europe."

"Only a peaceful development of Europe, including the creation of a united and peace-loving Germany, would insure France a worthy place of a great power among other great powers."

"On the other hand, a Europe harboring military blocs opposed to each other and a Europe having in its heart a militarist West Germany would signify that France would sink to the role of a second-rate power."

"The Soviet Union has been standing and stands for a strong independent France as only such a France is an important factor in maintaining peace in Europe and in the whole world."

"The experience of the Geneva conference, which made an important contribution toward easing international tension, once again taught that, given a genuine desire on the part of the interested states, there exists the possibility of reaching agreements on so far unresolved problems relating to the consolidation of peace."

"As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, she will continue to do everything in her power to reach agreement on these unresolved international problems—including Germany, the question of a system of collective security for Europe, the outlawing of atomic and hydrogen weapons and the limitation of armaments—so as to bring about a further easing of international tension."

CRC Mass Rally Against Outlaw Act Switched to Thursday, Sept. 30

A rally in protest against the "Communist Control Act of 1954" sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress, was postponed from the scheduled Sept. 18 date to Sept. 30. It will be in the Chateau Gardens, 105 E. Houston St.



Bronx vs. Brooklyn Sept. 19

Hearing Today On Welfare Fund of Unions

In a move forecasting action by Gov. Dewey and the legislature to slap paralyzing state controls on trade union welfare funds, the State Insurance Department announced it would launch a week of public hearings today on administration and disbursement of the funds.

State Insurance Superintendent Alfred J. Bohlinger, who will preside at the hearings in Criminal Courts Building, 100 Centre St., said the proceedings are expected to aid in establishing standards for union welfare fund administration and recommendations to the legislature for supervision of the funds.

Sol Gelb, special counsel to the Insurance Department, reported on the eve of the hearings an investigation of 135 union funds showed 21 are "badly run," 41 are "subject to serious criticism" and 73 are "really good."

Gelb was named to head the investigation last January after Gov. Dewey, in an effort to deflect a racetrack scandal involving corruption in State Republican Party ranks, ordered a full-scale probe of union welfare setups. This followed the murder of Thomas Lewis, head of an AFL local representing Yonkers Raceway employees.

Gelb said his investigation has so far covered 135 of the 650 union welfare funds in the state. He did not identify the unions involved, but said the "very large unions" were not among those he criticized. "The bulk of the labor people show a responsibility toward these funds," he said, "but there is a segment in the labor field that does not."

Bohlinger admitted the preliminary investigation revealed "no widespread venality, corruption or crookedness," but said there were indications the fund administrators did not have enough know-how.

Guatemalan Leaders Find Asylum

Daily Worker Foreign Department

Press reports over the weekend revealed that some Guatemalan leaders whose lives were threatened by the military dictatorship headed by Carlos Castillo-Armas have found asylum in other Latin American countries.

Refugees reaching Mexico by plane last Friday were said to include President Jacobo Arbenz, Communist Party secretary Jose Manuel Fortuny, and Col. Carlos Enrique Diaz, chief of the armed forces who took the reins from Arbenz but was in turn deposed by Col. Elfigio Monzon and other traitors within the Guatemalan army.

Among the refugees granted asylum by Argentina last Thursday were said to be Guatemalan General Labor Confederation secretary Victor Manuel Gutierrez and organizational secretary Carlos Manuel Pellecer.

Foreign Minister Guillermo Torriello reached Mexico earlier.

Peace Body Convenes to Map New Tasks

VIENNA, Sept. 12.—The Bureau of the World Council of Peace will begin a three-day session here tomorrow to consider the ways in which world public opinion can act in favor in negotiation and peace.

In a statement on the aims of the meeting, nuclear scientist and council president Frederick Joliot-Curie declared that the rejection of EDC has "removed the greatest obstacle to negotiation in Europe," while "the Geneva Conference has proved that the method of negotiations and mutual concessions enables the most difficult and daunting problems to be solved."

"Public opinion has become aware of its power," declared Joliot-Curie. "Any government or coalition which wish to use the pretext of defence to impose peace by force of arms and thus ensure their domination, know that they must reckon with world public opinion. The tasks that lie before it are great: to work for genuine negotiations so as to consolidate peace in Europe and Asia, and to turn the governments on to the road of disarmament and the banning of weapons of mass destruction."

20 Bronx Doorbell Ringers Chat About What They Found

By MAX GORDON

"IT STANDS to reason that you can't miss. If you visit so many and so many people, you're going to get so many and so many signatures. We're bound to get the number needed among 130,000 registered voters if only we see enough of them in time."

With that simple logic, a young man—we'd judge him to be in his early twenties—summed up an interesting interchange of experience among 20 young Bronxites at the Tremont headquarters of the Flynn-for-Congress campaign in the 24th Congressional District.

It was a hot, muggy night, and the young people sat around in informal attitudes, dressed in light summer clothes, as they talked about the things they had come across that evening in canvassing for signatures to put Communist leader Elizabeth Gurley Flynn on the ballot for Congress in the district.

They need 3,000 valid signatures—which means closer to 5,000 actual signatures—to get Miss Flynn on, and time is running out. The final date is Sep-

tember 26—just two weeks away.

Results of the night's work had not been spectacular in any case, but they had been remarkably uniform and steady, about one signature for every 10 people seen. It was this that led to the young man's conclusion that the job was "in the bag" if enough people were seen.

But that IF is the key problem. Up to that evening, just a couple of days after Labor Day, the number of campaign workers turning out was far short of what was needed to complete the job. A rough calculation indicated that at least four times as many were needed nightly as had come out that night. Past experience with such campaigns had demonstrated it was possible to get this, now that the summer was over. But time for organization was growing short.

THE "FIRST HURDLE"

Aside from the actual signatures, the young people noted that the reaction of the people—whether they signed or not—was most heartening. As one put it: "You come out once or twice,

and it's a cinch. You see people are interested, no one talks tough to you, you get to know how people think. It's the first hurdle that has to be overcome."

We took aside two of the young people who had been most consistent in their activity to date. One was a young woman office worker who had obtained 15 signatures in five evenings of canvassing. The other, a young male white-collar worker in an industrial establishment, had 12 signatures to his credit in five evenings of work.

Both had been doing considerably better than the average of signatures for people seen. The young woman estimated she had actually spoken to some 50 people, which means one signature for little more than three people spoken to. The young man calculated he had seen perhaps eighty or ninety people to obtain his 12 signatures.

"The first evening I went out," the young woman said, "we canvassed one apartment house. We spoke to ten families, got six signatures. The results, though, have been pretty steady.

Tonight I got four signatures in only an hour of canvassing."

One of the basic themes, she said, was: "We're not Communists, but she has the right to run, and if people want to choose her, they should have right." The people canvassed are mostly workers, and they're interested in Miss Flynn's rich history as an organizer and fighter of the working class.

"In different ways, I've been told a number of times by people who work in government service, or have relatives in government service: 'I know this is un-American of me, but I really can't sign,' the young woman said, 'I haven't been red-baited once. Most anyone has said is 'Sorry, not interested.'"

The young man said: "You tell them you're canvassing for a Communist, and no one jumps. People are polite, if cautious. They either say they're not interested, or they start talking on the issues. The main topics are McCarthyism, peace, jobs. McCarthyism is the one on which there is the strongest reaction."

"The saddest case I came across was one fellow who was

entirely sympathetic, knew Elizabeth Gurley Flynn's record, was mighty clear on the issues. He wouldn't sign because he said he didn't want to be a 'martyr.' Was in public relations work of some kind."

One of the leaders of the young people made the point that Elizabeth Gurley Flynn's program is of particular interest for the young folk who face the army, who are having the toughest times finding jobs, and who now face police dragnets as "juvenile delinquents" if they go out in the streets at night—as if they have anywhere else to go.

"Parents everywhere are getting worried," he declared, "not about what their kids will do, but what the cops will do to their kids. Some of them have asked us what to do about it."

Miss Flynn has condemned this dragnet method of mass arrests of people charged with no crime as an alleged way of fighting crime. Her program calls for recreational facilities, jobs, expanded opportunities for education, and an end to the war atmosphere which helps to breed violence.

THE LETTER McCARTHY GOT FRIDAY

By MILTON HOWARD

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—McCarthy's "defense" in the high-ceilinged, solemn Caucus Room in the Senate Offices Building switches from a Uriah Heep style of legal "humility," to a repeat of his standard "you-can-all-go-to-hell" formula.

On Friday and Saturday, he resumed the latter formula. He coolly told the six-man Committee facing him across the table that he had "the right" and "the duty" to use the faked "FBI letter," and also that Army generals that don't take orders from McCarthy deserve to be lashed as "unfit to wear the uniform."

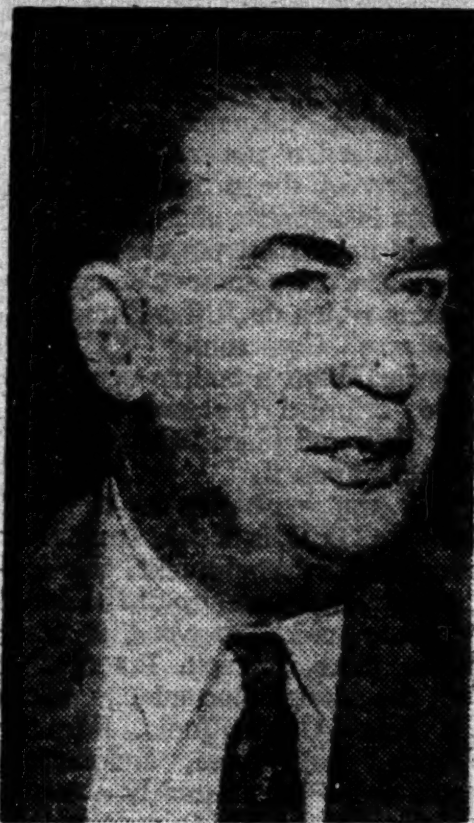
As a result of his bullying, McCarthy succeeded in getting the Watkins committee to accept as evidence McCarthy's copy of the "FBI letter."

By this, McCarthy hopes to make the committee, the Senate and the country forget that this "letter" is a forgery, that it purports to be a signed letter by J. Edgar Hoover on "Russian espionage." Actually, Hoover was forced to deny that he had ever written such a letter. Fur-

thermore, the mysterious "Army major" — whom McCarthy has never produced if he ever existed — not only "signed" this "letter," but also wrote into it "evaluations" which he invented on his own.

YET, MCCARTHY bullied the committee into taking his spurious document in evidence. They need not of course have done so, if they met McCarthy's bullying tactics head on and had struck back hard at the whole forgery and the motives behind it. Instead, Senator Watkins, who had been enraging McCarthy simply by reining him in within certain established rules of procedure, began to waver. The six-man committee is characterized by this kind of contradictory movement — first critical questioning of McCarthy's lawlessness, and then a retreat which leaves him essentially untouched, though somewhat less Olympian than before.

Thus, North Carolina's former State Supreme Court Judge Senator Ervin, really took the McCarthy position apart with a series of target-hitting questions on the faked letter. McCarthy's



JOHNSON

lawyer had tried to show that the "FBI letter" had no "security information" in it and that therefore McCarthy wasn't guilty of illegally possessing and using unauthorized "security information." It was easy for the North

Carolina judge to take this apart. "Do you mean to say, sir," he asked, "that the FBI's methods are security information but that the results of their investigations are not?"

THE READER CAN SEE in what narrow and McCarthy-dictated limits this whole "debate" takes place. The assumptions of McCarthyism are never challenged, even though it is obvious that top GOP circles fear the impression that McCarthy is the boss of the Administration. They fear it especially in West Europe where everyone believes it from the evidence of the whole course of the Eisenhower Administration, which, while not hog-wild in the Knowland-McCarthy style, still pursues its "anti-Communism" persecutions at home and its Cold War crusades abroad.

Watkins' job is to erase some of this impression by applying a certain amount of legality to McCarthyism, to dress it up and make it look more legal so that the world will — Washington hopes — stop seeing the Hitler analogy in McCarthyism.

THIS IS THE SECRET of the letter to McCarthy which Democratic Senator Edward Johnson (Col.) made public on Friday.

In this letter, Senator Johnson, whom McCarthy had accused of being "biased," explained that if McCarthy is going to call the Democrats "the party of treason," then the Democrats will "loathe him." McCarthy complained that the Democrats he branded as responsible for "20 years of treason" loathed him and therefore could not judge him as members of the Committee.

But Senator Johnson also made it clear that he for one "paid a well-deserved tribute to your relentless efforts and persistent efforts to expose pinks, fellow-travellers, and Communists in the employ of the government."

This letter from Johnson did it. McCarthy began to act upon it at once. The Friday and Saturday behavior showed it. In the absence of any consistent pressure on the Senate by the democratic forces — the unions, especially — this lover's quarrel will have its angry moments. But there will be no divorce yet.

CIO OPPOSES DEMO BOSSES

(Continued from Page 1)

McCarthyism and the peril to civil liberties in America, and echoed the Big Lie in an extemporaneous assault on "the Kremlin offensive which is overpowering literally millions of people into slavery."

NINE OPPOSE HIM

Only nine delegates stood up to oppose the resolution recommending Roosevelt as the Democratic convention nominees for governor. But several top State CIO leaders, led by Jack Rubinstein of the Textile Workers Union, and Martin Gerber, Regional Director of the United Automobile Workers, pleaded against the proposal.

Gerber insisted the "world does not rise or fall with FDR, Jr.," and "there are other candidates too." He declared that "we have nothing to be ashamed about in Averill Harriman" and thought it would be "a great disservice to Harriman who has never alienated labor" if the convention refused to even consider him as a favorable choice.

The UAW leader suggested the convention endorse a Roosevelt resolution but keep the door open to accept Harriman should he be named on the Democratic ticket. Otherwise, he said, "you are giving the reactionaries a chance to say 'you can't satisfy these guys no matter what you do.'"

Rubinstein cautioned the convention to be "practical" and "realistic." He said that Harriman also embraced the "New Deal and stands for the same things that Roosevelt does."

"Suppose the Democrats choose Harriman—as they may—will the CIO reject him?" Rubinstein asked the delegates. "Let's be honest with ourselves. We have to see the realities of the situation."

RUBINSTEIN DISSENTS

The Textile Workers leader recalled that in 1950 the CIO said it would back Robert Wagner, Roosevelt or Harriman for governor. "How much has Harriman changed since then that we won't even consider him?" he asked.

"If the CIO wanted nothing to do with the Democratic leaders and didn't want to accept their candidates, it should have broken away from the Democrats long ago," Rubinstein said.

Earlier Michael J. Quill, City CIO president and head of the Transport Workers Union, started a one-minute ovation when he said:

"We've got to show that we're not trailing behind the bosses of the Democratic Party."

The TWU president said: "The national CIO and Political

Action Committee should look at the changing conditions which require a change in thinking. We must honestly take a second look at the whole policy of CIO. Maybe the road of CIO and PAC was good in 1944 and 1946 when you had President Roosevelt who would accept the wishes of the people. But you have trailed along the political machines of New York City and New York State with two and 3 political bosses telling the CIO—there's nothing else you can do, you have no other place to go, you'll have to go along."

"They said that to us four years ago in Rochester. Well, I'm not so damned sure about that today. We do have some place to go."

"We may have to decide that Labor must create a party of labor."

The Elks Hall auditorium shook with the ovation that followed. Cries of "tell 'em more, Mike," and "to hell with the political bosses" came from several corners of the big hall.

The convention for the first time failed to pass a civil liberties resolution. Its civil rights declaration cited only the Supreme Court desegregation ruling. Completely missing from the proceedings were any anti-McCarthy actions or discussion.

On foreign policy the convention adopted a resolution that resurrected the Truman anti-Soviet line and deplored cuts in arms appropriations.

REPUBLICANS CONFIDENT OF USUAL MAINE START

Republicans, confident of a victory in Maine today, can be expected to count on the old slogan "As Maine goes so goes the country." Little difficulty is anticipated for Sen. Margaret Chase Smith and three Republican Congressmen to win reelection. Sen. Smith especially has strengthened her position with the voters by her strong stand against McCarthy. In the governor's race, however, the Democrats are claiming they have a chance.

Tomorrow primaries are scheduled in New York, Colorado, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Utah, Vermont, Washington and Wisconsin.

In Wisconsin, the Republican governor, Walter J. Kohler, and seven of the eight GOP candidates for Congress are without primary

'Edna' Hits Maine Hardest

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 12.—Hurricane Edna swirled into the Canadian Maritime Provinces today, leaving at least 20 persons dead and \$50,000,000 in damage in its path along the eastern seaboard.

Maine was hardest hit by the fifth such storm of the season. Police said at least six were drowned and seven were missing throughout the state. Elsewhere, 14 deaths were attributed directly or indirectly to the furious storm.

Those missing were feared possible victims of flash floods which washed out bridges and stalled hundreds of automobiles in hard-hit eastern Maine. Highways were close to all but emergency vehicles and "necessary traffic."

Don't Forget To Register!

Thursday, Sept. 30
Friday, Oct. 1
Monday, Oct. 4
Tuesday, Oct. 5
Friday, Oct. 8
3:30 to 10:30 p.m.
Saturday, Oct. 9
7 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Keen Interest In Primaries This Week

Today voters in Maine will cast their ballots in the state's general election. And tomorrow voters in nine states including New York will go to the polls to indicate their choices in primaries for candidates to represent the major parties.

By Wednesday, therefore, the eyes of the nation will be focused toward the longer stretch that leads to the general election Nov. 2, when the decision will be made with respect to the kind of Congress and the kind of state governments we will have.

In New York the primary fight affects the crucial gubernatorial race only indirectly. Democratic and Republican candidates for this office will be chosen at the state conventions (Sept. 21-22 for the Democrats and Sept. 22-23 for the Republicans). But state committeemen who are elected in the primaries will go as delegates to the state conventions and therefore the choice of the voters for these positions is not without importance.

Major interest in New York Tuesday however centers on the fight by Casper H. Citron against the Tammany-GOP nominee, Rep. James C. Donovan in the 18th C. D. The tragic death of Vito Marcantonio who formerly this district has left only Citron to challenge the gangup of the Tammany and Republican machines.

Citron is a far cry from the militant fighting representation Marcantonio gave the voters of his district, but he has taken an increasingly stronger position on such issues as labor, civil rights and social welfare. Observers are convinced that the two-way primary fight can result in Donovan's defeat.

In the 16th C. D. Rep. Adam

Powell is opposed in the Democratic primary by the forces of Herbert Bruce, Harlem district leader who is identified with the Farley-Impeller camp.

Of special interest, too, is the race of the incumbent state senator in Manhattan's 21st S. D., Julius A. Archibald, first Negro elected to the New York upper house. Archibald was denied formal organization nomination because in 1952 he ran successfully on an anti-Tammany slate. His opponent is, however, another Negro, J. L. Watson.

On Brooklyn the key race is between Judge Victor Anfuso and Joseph P. Marcelle for Democratic nomination for Congressman from the 8th C.D. Anfuso is a former Congressman with a good record and is actively campaigning against McCarran Act.

Also in Brooklyn, in the 11th S.D. two Negro candidates for state senate — Oliver D. Williams and William E. Chisholm — are challenging the machine designation of Walter E. Cooke, a white district leader with no record of service to the community.

London Women Wish Success To Gurley Flynn

Greetings were received by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn in a cable from the women's commission of the London Communist Party wishing her success in her campaign.

POINT of ORDER!

SAFE BET

By ALAN MAX

One proposition we're ready to gamble on: NATO and SEATO will be out-lived by BINCO.

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

THE SOUTH-EAST Asia Collective Defense Treaty established in Manila the first week of September, is the ill-begotten progeny of the recent fumble attempt of the Washington war-mongers to keep the Indo-China war going in the face of a world-wide demand that it must cease. It will be remembered that as the Geneva Conference of April 26 was about to meet to settle the war, John Foster Dulles came forward with a plan to have Britain, France, and the United States make an all-out armed intervention in Indo-China. This plot against world peace went so far that as the capitalist press pointed out at the time, President Eisenhower was poised to ask Congress for a war sanction and United States warships were assembled in nearby waters in preparation for the planned fighting.

THIS WAR PROGRAM collapsed, however, when Britain and France refused to go along with the bellicose Eisenhower and Dulles. The State Depart-



SEATO: a Dulles Dud

ment had to settle for a back-door agreement with these two powers to the effect that, once the Geneva Conference had concluded, hopefully a failure, they would then join hands with the United States in the formation of a "united front" pact in "defense" of South-East Asia. S.E.A.C.D.T., what there is of it, is the result of this improvised agreement.

But the new organization falls far short indeed of fulfilling the grandiose hopes that Mr. Dulles originally placed in it. His idea was to cook up an Asian war front, as broad as possible, which would seize upon the first opportunity to open an atomic war against People's China, with a war against the U.S.S.R. looming over the not too distant horizon. But the powers that put their signatures to the Manila agreement went nowhere near that far. The most Mr. Dulles could get them to agree to was to consult in case of an attack (presumably from the Chinese), whereupon each participating country is to act "in accordance with its constitutional procedures."

PRETTY THIN GRUEL that is for the Washington atom-

maniacs, who are so eager for war. But it was the best they could do in the face of the overwhelming peace desire and anti-imperialist sentiment of the immense Asian masses, and also in view of the profound differences in interests and policies of world imperialist powers regarding Asia. The same elementary forces which dealt the European Defense Community (E.D.C.) its deathblow a couple of weeks ago, crippled the new pact at its birth and placed the mark of futility upon it.

If the program of the S.E.A.C.D.T. is feeble from the warmongers' standpoint, the organizational make-up of the conference which spawned it was even more decrepit. Practically all the most important countries in Asia—China, India, Burma, Japan, Indo-China, Indonesia, etc.—were conspicuously absent. Evidently they had no desire to be "saved" by the imperialists. The Manila conference was dominated, from stem to gudgeon, by the three big imperialist powers, the United States, Britain, and France, especially the former. Australia and New Zealand were there as fill-ins, and the Asian multi-millions were "represented" by three American

puppet states, the Philippines, Pakistan, and Thailand.

It is politically absurd to think of such a heterogeneous group of states venturing to speak in the name of Asia and to have the arrogance to presume to defend that continent, contrary to the will of about five-sixths of its inhabitants. The new "collective defense" pact is another of the fantastic political creations cooked up from time to time by the imaginative but highly ineffective Mr. Dulles.

Nor is the S.E.A.C.D.T. strengthened by the fact that the Manila conference adopted a weasel-worded resolution expressing interest in peace and self-determination for the nations of Asia. The cynicism of this declaration stands out when it is understood that the conference was strictly an imperialist affair, and it is the basic purpose of the imperialist powers to win back, under new forms—American-style, their collapsed empires in Asia.

Despite its ridiculous political and military aspects, the S.E.A.C.D.T. nevertheless could be dangerous. This is because the United States, its main-spring, has an enormous military machine which its leaders are itching to throw into action. They are only too quick to seize upon every pretext to increase international tension, in the hope



DULLES

of provoking active hostilities. Their elementary immediate objective is a war against People's China. Therefore, the peoples' peace forces must keep a wary eye upon these maneuvers behind the smokescreen of the Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty.

Japanese Clamor Rises for Ties To China, USSR

TOKYO, Sept. 12.—Pressure is mounting here in influential circles for ties with People's China and the Soviet Union and the position of pro-U.S. politicians is growing more insecure.

The trend has stimulated anxiety among the American occupationists. It is believed to be one reason for Secretary of State John Foster Dulles' hurried trip here last week from Formosa, where he tried to bolster Chiang Kai-shek's shaky regime after the Manila SEATO conference.

The first preparatory meeting for setting up an international trade promotion committee was held in Tokyo Aug. 3 by 20 prominent figures in Japan's political and economic circles. They included Masanosuke Ikeda and Tanzan Ishibashi, members of the Japanese Lower House, and Tokutomi Kitamura, manager of the Shinwa Bank.

The meeting decided that the present task of the committee is to make efforts to promote trade between Japan and China and the USSR and to end restrictions on trade between the West and the East.

In foreign trade Japan was \$691,000,000 in the hole at the end of the first six months of this year. Her trade deficit was \$755,000,000 in 1952 and \$1,135,000,000 in 1953.

The Japanese are buying nearly twice as much from overseas sources as they are selling in export trade.

The "Made in Japan" label has not attracted enough Western buyers to balance the books.

Businessmen say China is a natural market for Japanese goods. They point to the good old days of 1934-36. When Japan's exports to China averaged \$170,000,000 a year, or 18 percent of all her foreign shipments.

Last year, only one third of one percent of Japan's exports went to China.

Japan's deputy premier, Takekura Ogata, told a recent press conference it would be wise to step up the achievement of Japan's

economic independence through expanded trade with China.

Aside from the lure of a big China market, Asia offers only limited trade opportunity for the Japanese. Only three Asian nations—India, Thailand and Pakistan—have recognized the Japanese government since the end of World War II.

Trade with the Philippines, Indonesia and Burma is hampered because reparation claims of those nations against Japan have not been settled. Trade with South Korea is shaky.

Reports from Washington say the U. S. may urge Britain and France to join with it in giving Japan more export markets to keep the Tokyo government on the side of the U. S.

I.T.&T. Net at 22-Year Peak

Net profits of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. for the first six months of 1954 were the highest in 22 years.

The company reported its profits after taxes were \$10,112,810 for the first half of the year, compared with \$9,873,217 in the same period a year ago. Gross profits for the first half of this year were \$198,926,281.

Pacific Vet Has Leprosy, Doctor Reports

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—A California physician today reported what is believed to be the first known case of leprosy contracted by a G.I. during World War II military duty.

Dr. Norman E. Levan, Bakersfield, Calif., said in the journal of the American Medical Association that the serviceman was stationed on New Guinea, Leyte and Luzon, and was quartered in a native house on Luzon.

Dr. Levan said more cases "may be anticipated during the next 30 years or more in veterans of both World War II and the Korean campaign."

Painters Hear Eisenhower No Friend

SEATTLE, Sept. 12.—President Eisenhower and his administration are no friends of the working people, the 1,400 delegates to the convention of Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers were told by James L. McDevitt, head of the AFL Labor's League for Political Education. "The Eisenhower administration is going to give you a lot of flattering attention between now and election day," McDevitt said. "Eisenhower has given lip service to labor but has failed to fight for any of its program. And it isn't because he hasn't had the power to do something. He has had the power to put over other programs."

PACIFIC GAS EMPLOYEES GET 2½ PERCENT BOOST

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12. (FP).—The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL) has signed a new contract with the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. granting 45,000 northern California workers a 2½ percent wage raise. The contract extends to July 1, 1956.

In some classifications the raise will include an extra 3c or 4c. Maximum sick leave is upped from 60 to 90 days, beginning Jan. 1,

Oregon Demo Candidates Hit GOP Giveaways

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 12 (FP).—Oregon, considered a key contest area in the coming elections, got a preview of congressional candidates and their platforms in four major campaign speeches here.

Independent Sen. Wayne Morse, pitching for the defeat of Oregon's senior senator, Republican Guy Cordon, and the election of Democrat Richard Neuberger, told 3,000 Democrats at the party's annual picnic that:

Oregon, with the highest unemployment rate in the nation last fall and winter, "bore the brunt of the big business policies" of Eisenhower, Cordon and Interior Secretary Douglas McKay, former governor of this state.

"Portland General Electric and the Republican senator from Oregon (Cordon) must have been reading the comic strips in which Wimpy issues the invitation: 'Let's have a duck dinner—you bring the ducks,'" Morse said, in charging that under present water resource policies the taxpayers pay the bills and the power trust reaps the profits.

Morse denounced Cordon for his role in helping defeat the Hill oil-for-education bill which, he said, would have given Oregon funds to relieve "the chronic overcrowding of our schools and for providing decent pay for overworked teachers."

At the Linn county Democratic picnic, Neuberger teed off with an attack on President Eisenhower for vetoing the government workers' pay raise.

This action, he charged, was based on "greater solicitude for big corporations than for the hard-working men and women who deliver America's mail."

To Hear Conn. Challenge Smith Act

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 12.—U. S. District Judge Robert P. Anderson will hear arguments Oct. 20 on the motions to dismiss Smith Act conspiracy charges made by the seven Connecticut defendants.

In addition to various motions attacking the indictment, the seven, through counsel, asked the court's permission to file a motion on Oct. 7 on the effect passage of the Communist Control Act of 1954 will have on the trial.

They wanted time, counsel stated, to determine whether the new law sets up some degree of guilt without leaving guilt a matter to be proved before a jury.

The seven charged with conspiracy to violate the Smith Act are Sid Taylor, state chairman of the Communist Party, Alfred L. Marder, Sidney Resnick, Joseph Dimow, all of New Haven, Jacob Goldring of Trumbull, James S. Tate of Hartford and Robert C. Ekins.

Attorneys are Catherine Roraback, New Haven; Samuel Gruber, Stamford; and Marvin Karp, Hartford.

Arguments on motions to dismiss were postponed from last Thursday to the October date to allow time for the filing of the new motion on the new omnibus law recently signed by President Eisenhower in Denver.

The working class leaders through their attorneys challenged certain sections of the Smith Act as unconstitutional and contradicting guarantees of free speech, free press and freedom of assembly.

The U. S. Supreme Court has held, their lawyers declared in the motions, that prosecutions under the Smith Act are allowable only if "clear and present danger" is shown. As this is absent in their case, the court should dismiss the Federal grand jury indictment, they claimed.

The grand jury returning the indictment did not represent a

fair and impartial cross-section of the people in the district, it was claimed.

A bill of particulars was demanded that they might know with what they are being charged beyond the names of publications and organizations and statements contained in the indictment. The court was asked to order the government to produce such documentary evidence as it has, and names of witnesses.

A separate motion asked for a record of the minutes of the grand jury, and another urged a separate trial for each of the seven on grounds the same jury could not try all seven without prejudice entering into their judgment against some.

A lengthy trial was predicted by court observers. All seven had entered not guilty pleas. Attorneys said they would handle the defense until new counsel is found, and indicated the search for counsel still continues.

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THE CIO ENDORSES FDR, JR.

THE NEW YORK CIO state convention's endorsement of Franklin Roosevelt, Jr., for the governorship was a dramatic defiance of the handful of bosses of the Democratic Party's machine. It was a significant expression of growing pressure by labor for greater and more independent influence in the affairs of the Democratic Party.

Notwithstanding this positive action, the convention had some basic weaknesses, even concessions to McCarthyism, which we will deal with in subsequent issues.

Labor unions in an increasing number of cases are telling the Democratic Party's machine leaders to stop taking organized labor's votes for granted. Even many conservative labor leaders are finding out that their members cannot be rallied for just "any" candidate Democratic leaders put forward or for any type of campaign the party of the New Deal tradition may wage. Labor is the main base of the Democratic Party's vote. Labor wants a real say in the affairs of the Democratic Party.

SO GREAT WAS the fury of the 1,200 delegates over the arrogance of several New York City Democratic Party bosses who seek to veto the wishes of the overwhelming majority in their own party, that some among the delegates, like Michael J. Quill, even spoke of the possibility of an independent party of labor. While American labor surely will some day have its own independent party, the issue today is still a long way from that stage. The issue now is labor's independent role and influence WITHIN and UPON the Democratic Party.

Paralleling the CIO demonstration, there has been a similar expression for FDR, Jr., from a number of large sections of the AFL in the state, like the machinists, bakery, hotel and restaurant workers, and others.

The Democratic Party's bosses have put forward the millionaire Averell Harriman in the belief that he would have a better appeal to the "middle-income" group. They fear FDR, Jr., carries too much of the "leftish" stigma the McCarthyites stamped on his father.

The Democratic bosses apparently proceed from the same viewpoint as the Republicans that the interests of labor and of the "middle-income" people, including presumably farmers, conflict. Believing they have the labor votes in their vest pockets, they want a conservative campaign aimed for the votes of the middle classes.

THIS IS A false strategy. It foolishly takes for granted the main block of voters—2,500,000 trade unionists in the state. It overlooks the fact that the Democratic Party's main appeal to the people is the traditional belief that it is the party of the New Deal. FDR, Jr., indicated the type of campaign he wants to wage in his speech before the convention by his emphasis on a program to combat depression and for a new and higher stage of the New Deal—a program advanced by the CIO. That is not a program that conflicts with the interests of the middle-income people but can appeal to them.

By its dramatic and emphatic stand, the CIO challenged the big business forces who dominate the Democratic Party. There is evidence, and Roosevelt also appears to think so, that the Democratic bosses can be defeated.

Not only labor, but other sections of the people within and outside of the Democratic Party, notably the Negro, farm and liberal groups, are tired of campaigning for hacks who are doomed to lose. They want to put their energy into a fight that can win. The candidacy of FDR, Jr., in their estimation, can make such a drive possible.

Having taken this stand, the CIO can hardly afford to let go of its initiative. Only a determined follow-up of the fight, with full strength at all levels of political action, can impress the bigwigs of the Democrats.

JEFFERSON SCHOOL CLASSES

REGISTRATION FOR THE fall term of the Jefferson School in New York City begins today.

We think this is an important event for the progressive movement, for adults and students interested in the big social changes taking place in the country and the world, and in scientific social explanations for these changes, the Jefferson School is indispensable.

In the city where Columbia, our biggest university, proclaims "Man's right to knowledge and the free use thereof," it is the Jefferson School which is right up in front of the struggle, challenging the lies of the Cold War the deadly lies of McCarthyism and "anti-Communism."

Government hearings aimed at strangling the school have not shut it down. Classes have gone on without interruption. They will do so as the progressives of the city insist on their right to study, debate, and probe the vital questions facing America. We urge our readers to take advantage of the school's new and enriched curriculum. They will be better citizens for it.

THE DEVELOPING trend among some groups of labor leaders for a solution of declining earnings and unemployment through wage cuts, has probably its extreme example among the officers of the International Ladies Garment Workers.

In fact it can be said that the leaders of this union are veterans for this policy of defeatism and retreat and practiced it for years before some of the leaders of the CIO's textile and now of the United Automobile Workers got around to it. But the latter unions have at least kept up (to a greater or less degree) with the U. S. cost of living index. In the International Ladies Garment Workers they have taken a cut in MONEY wages during a period that saw the cost of living rise according to U. S. figures by some 40 percent.

It seems now that the ILGWU's leaders, observing that others are taking wage cuts or agreeing to status-quo deals, are taking new steps to reduce the wage level of garment workers still lower—all in the name of solving the ills of the industry and unemployment, of course. The union is soon to begin negotiations for a new contract covering 70,000 dress workers in New York City and surrounding areas.

IF THE SETTLEMENT with the Cloak and Suit manufacturers earlier this year is an example of what the workers are to expect from their leaders, then the prospects are indeed gloomy. Unless, of course the membership shows some influence in the negotiations and doesn't leave it all to the leaders. In the cloak and suit agreement the ILGWU's leaders settled for only a one percent additional payroll deduction for the pension fund. They were only concerned with that problem because thousands of cloak workers filed to retire but

World of Labor

by George Morris

Wage Cuts No 'Cure' For Garment Workers

their applications remained unprocessed, in some cases for a year or longer, because the fund was running dangerously low.

As a matter of fact the retirement problem is becoming quite serious in both the dress and cloak field because workers no longer find much inducement to stay in the trade. A worker on social security and the union's \$50 pension, plus such odds and ends of permitted work he can pick up while on retirement, isn't very much worse off than when he worked (or spent time waiting for work or looking for it) and averaged, as cloak and dress workers do in New York City, about \$2,500 a year.

HERE ARE the facts on the record on ladies garment wage earnings nationally, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics:

CLOAKS AND SUITS			
	Weekly Earnings	Hourly	
1947	\$68.36	1.95	
1948	70.60	2.01	
1948	66.38	1.96	
1940	63.77	1.89	
1951	63.21	1.90	
1952	64.94	1.95	
1953	64.81	1.97	
DRESSES			
	Weekly Earnings	Hourly	
1947	\$46.68	1.35	
1948	48.72	1.40	
1948	47.20	1.38	
1950	48.09	1.38	

The first half of 1954 showed no upward trend in dress wages, while in cloaks hourly earnings hit a new postwar low last May—\$1.77 an hour. The above declining money earnings should be examined in the light of the fact that since 1947 even the official Bureau of Labor Statistics index concedes a rise in the most of living by about 22 percent.

For the New York City's cloak and dress workers the cut was much deeper because the above national figures reflect on one hand some RISE in the money earnings of workers outside New York and the other old-established garment centers, although on the whole the wages of those "out-of-town" workers are still lower than New York City's.

But the plain fact is now evident that New York City's garment earnings instead of setting the pace are today pulling down the general average of garment workers earnings in the country. Isn't it high time the ILGWU's leaders began to approach the problem from the standpoint of a general wage increase, and a guarantee of the wage rates, and not one of cutting earnings in the higher standards areas?

The NEW program now of—
(Continued on Page 8)

TODAY ABROAD

by John Pittman

What Do Formosans Think of Americans?

THE PUBLIC prints are breaking out in a rash of more or less self-critical articles designed to answer the question: "Why are we Americans so hated overseas?"

Yet, no one seems to face the matter squarely and attribute the effect to its obvious cause, the foreign policies of the Truman and Eisenhower Administrations.

For instance, to take a glaring example of the effect of these policies, we might ask what the people of Formosa think of us.

And by "the people" of Formosa, let's not stop at Secretary Dulles does with the half dozen rich Kuomintang families around Chiang Kai-shek; nor the 3,200 American diplomatic, military and corporation officials who are the real power on the island, nor even the 650,000 Chiang conscripts, though a major part of these obviously have more in common with the Formosan people than with the Kuomintang hierarchy and the American occupation force.

By "the people" of Formosa, we mean the approximately 6,500,000 descendants of the aborigines and the waves of Chinese immigrants who came over from the mainland during the course of several centuries.

ACCORDING to Chiang's propaganda, these Formosans should be happy and prosperous, delighted that they are not living in the "police state" headed by Mao Tse-tung. For their status, according to Chiang Kai-

shek and Syngman Rhee, is entirely different from the "misery" and "slavery" of their kinsmen on the mainland. It is these 600 millions on the mainland, we are told, who are on the verge of revolt "against tyranny" and "hunger."

And if Dulles is to be believed, the Formosans ought to feel nothing but gratitude to us Americans, since they know that it is our planes, ships, tanks and guns—in the hands of Chiang's conscripts—who are protecting them from Mao, keeping them a part of the "free world."

But this will surprise you—they aren't grateful even a little bit. Furthermore, they'd infinitely prefer the "tyranny" of Mao to the "freedom" of Dulles and Chiang. And, finally, they blame us Americans for their present status.

How do you explain it? For the real story, we have to go back to March and April of 1947, when Chiang Kai-shek was still the kingpin in China and his troops—equipped and trained by us—were moving to wipe out the "Communist menace."

THE FORMOSANS believed the Truman Administration and Chiang Kai-shek really intended to stand by the principles of democracy enunciated in the Cairo Declaration and stated repeatedly in speeches outlining our war aims in the Far East. They welcomed Chiang's men as liberators.

That was their mistake. Chiang's men attempted to take

the place of the hated Japanese. So the Formosans decided to set up their own democratic institutions and abolish the vestiges of colonialism.

You'll find the story in John W. Powell's China Weekly Review of April 5, 1947, and partial reports in the N. Y. Times during March, 1947.

"The people secured control of virtually the entire island," wrote Powell. But Chiang's governor, Chen Yi, pretended to yield to their demands, called a great mass meeting attended by all the leaders, and then turned on the machine guns.

Some 10,000 Formosans were massacred, and Chiang's men carried on a massive man-hunt throughout the island for months, committing depredations which even the Japanese had shunned.

Since then, Formosa has been a police-state, the population ruled with a severity matching that of the Japanese imperialists.

As the disgruntled ex-Kuomintang governor K. C. Wu wrote in the June 29 issue of Look Magazine: "The dictatorial moves to establish a secret police and control the army, to rig elections and corrupt legal processes were only a start. . . . There is no such thing as freedom of speech anymore. Freedom of press has become a farce."

Wu points out that we American taxpayers are footing three-fourths of the bill for Chiang's police-state—a fact the Formosans well know.

So it goes . . . the Eisenhower-Dulles-Knowland formula for winning friends and influencing people.

Guatemalan Communists' Account of Coup

Charge Overthrow of Arbenz Government Was United Fruit Intervention Aided by Treason

First direct word from the Guatemalan Communists, giving an analysis of events which took place during and after the overthrow of the Arbenz government, is contained in the statement below. The statement, which reached the U.S. a few days ago, was made by the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the (PGT) Guatemalan Workers Party — Communist and distributed in Guatemala. Since it was written, a number of other developments have occurred which substantiate the analysis—such as Castillo Armas' dissolution of the military junta and assumption of complete dictatorial powers.

Fellow workers and people of Guatemala:

The course of the history of our people has suddenly changed.

Yankee imperialism has achieved, for the time being, its designs against our country.

The democratic and patriotic government of Arbenz fell due to the combined armed aggression against our territory, which was organized, financed and directed by the United Fruit Company and commanded by the traitor Carlos Castillo Armas and the treacherous coup of a reactionary and capitulating group of the army, which conspired with the U. S. Embassy.

Up to the last moment, Arbenz remained firm and loyal to the interests of Guatemala and to his democratic convictions. He made strong efforts to throw out the mercenary invaders from our country's soil, counting upon the decisive support of the most conscious masses.

But, there was also the vacillation, cowardice and even treachery of some of his collaborators.

WHY ARBENZ RESIGNED

Rather than defame his work and betray his own political line, as was demanded by the blackmailers of the army group, he preferred to resign in favor of the chief of the armed forces, Colonel Carlos E. Diaz. He believed, according to his speech of June 27, that this would prevent the coup planned by the reactionary group in the army, and they could continue with success to struggle against the invaders and establish a new government.

This new government was not expected to be like his, but one which would maintain the social gains of the people and save the honor of the army.

Our party would never have agreed with this solution and would have fought for Arbenz to remain in power, because this solution was false. We knew, and so stated on various occasions, that in the actual conditions of the revolutionary movement in Guatemala it was impossible to take halfway measures, that one step backwards would signify the beginning of a defeat, that the resignation of Arbenz would open the way to a dictatorship and submission to imperialism.

Our party would have made clear the necessity of blocking the coup, simultaneously to fight it and the invaders to the end.

The facts show that in spite of



the Diaz signature on the illegal and unconstitutional decree "illegalizing" the party, the coup took place, creating a reactionary anti-Communist junta with Elfego H. Monzon at its head.

Complying with the pressure of U. S. Ambassador Peurifoy, Monzon shamelessly entered into an agreement with the invaders in order to transfer power to Castillo Armas, the confidence man of the United Fruit Company and of U.S. imperialism for many years back. He passed over the loyal elements of the army, who suffered great humiliation with the entry of the mercenary troops.

ANTI-COMMUNIST FRAUD

Thus a government junta has been imposed on our people to consolidate the power of the feudal landlords, the politicians of the Ubico terror and foreign companies. The persecution was unleashed against Communists, against other democrats, against all progressive and patriotic men and women, treating them alike.

Our party on repeated occasions declared that the so-called struggle against Communism was the pretext used in order to destroy the gains of our people; that they would try to make it appear as a blow only directed against our party, but that immediately they would attack all the democratic and people's organization, the trade unions, the peasants unions and all the democratic parties.

We explained that the fight against our party was the path of return to the dictatorship and the surrender of our national sovereignty. The facts show now how correct was our analysis.

Right from the start, the coup of the reactionary group was not directed exclusively against the Communists. The parties, the Revolutionary Action Party (PAR), the Party of the Guatemalan Revolution (PRG), the National Renovation Party (PRN), the National Peasants Confederation (CNC), the Railroad Workers Union (SAMF), the Teachers Union (STEC), the youth movement and the women's movement.

Not even the bookshop, Futuro, or the House of Culture, nor the residence of many persons of diverse political views were spared by the Latin American McCarthyism which fear books and ideas, because they have nothing but force to fight them.

It is clear that everything is directed against all the gains of ten years of democracy.

The Constitution of the Republic has been suspended to be replaced by a fascist constitution.

The rights granted by labor laws have been denied, such as compensation for unemployment.

It is announced that they will revise land expropriations carried out in favor of the peasants in ac-

cordance with the Agrarian Reform Law, and that the expropriation of German holdings will be "reconsidered."

They intervene by decree in elections of union leaders. The law of seniority in employment among teachers has been suspended, and so on.

The dictatorship is finally being carried out by dissolving the Congress of the Republic and annulling the judicial system by a stroke of the pen.

The general staff of the armed forces and the Supreme Council of Defense is suppressed.

The autonomy of municipalities is destroyed.

The right to vote of thousands upon thousands of illiterate citizens who form three-fourths of our adult population is taken away.

WHY C.P. BACKED ARBENZ

Our party backed the government of President Arbenz in a conscious way, because its policy, program and accomplishments corresponded to the aspirations of the working class, of the peasants and many other stratas of the people in the actual conditions of Guatemala.

Our party feels great satisfaction from this and its participation in the struggle to realize various points of the Arbenz program. We were never a government party and we never pretended to be in the conditions which existed.

"We always kept in mind that the regime of Arbenz was a bourgeois regime, of the national bourgeoisie, that the fact that it adopted a popular, anti-imperialist policy, was no reason to confuse it with a regime directed by the working class.

C.P. RESPECTED

When our party was listened to and its position taken into account by the other democratic forces, it was due to the seriousness of its opinions, the patriotic character and firmness of its struggle and the respect of the people it encountered.

Aside from our parties' four deputies in Congress, who were elected by the people, the few administrative positions held by members of our party, positions which were honorably filled, such as in the National Radio, the Department of Agriculture and the ones in the teaching profession, held by right of professional standing and by no other reason, cannot in any way be used as an example of Communist "infiltration" in the government, nor to characterize the government and its functionaries as "Communists."

It is well known that different sectors of the people and different parties were backing President Arbenz. While in the cabinet there was not a single Communist, as is well known, there was a "confessed" representative of "anti-Communism," seditious as he was, Colonel Monzon.

THE "TERROR" PROPAGANDA

The fascist propaganda, which is now spread with the purpose of misleading the people, is trying to cover up the accomplishments and democratic gains of the last ten years, digging up some distorted and exaggerated versions of the last measures taken by the police and the army in the last days when the government was fighting the aggression on our national territory.

They try thus to demonstrate that the democratic regimes since 1944 have been "governments by terror" and that the Communists are executioners and criminals.

(Continued on Page 7)

A British View of the 'Revolt'



Puerifoy Had Orders, U.S. Editor Declares

The guiding hand of the U.S. in the recent reactionary putsch in Guatemala is becoming ever more clear and being admitted more openly. That U.S. Ambassador John E. Peurifoy was "under instructions to overturn the Arbenz government

"when he arrived in Guatemala City in October, 1953 is stated in an article by Donald Grant in the September Progressive.

Grant is an editor of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, who covered the "revolution" for his newspaper.

Grant, who has seemingly swallowed the myth of a Moscow-inspired government in Guatemala, reports openly on the role of the U. S. State Department in overthrowing Guatemala's democratic government.

"It is by no means true," writes Grant, "that Peurifoy met the Communist (sic) challenge in Guatemala singlehanded — armed only with an automatic pistol which he carried in a shoulder holster beneath his hound-tooth sports jacket. Yet, he was indeed the nerve center of the June 18-July 10 events."

In the spring after Peurifoy's arrival, states Grant, activity began in Honduras with submachine guns being handed out by a political exile from Guatemala whose name is now better known, Cas-

tillo Armas.

Finally, Armas and his band invaded Guatemala.

The casualties, Grant points out, were light, because Peurifoy "clearly understands the uses of force and persuasion: the more persuasion, the less force." He used a "great deal of persuasion on various people before the Arbenz government, and its Communists, fell from power." Subversion?

This openhanded interference had its counterpart in Washington, Grant shows: "At the Washington level the pattern includes vigorous diplomatic measures manipulated by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, coordinated with cloak-and-dagger tactics, directed by his brother, Allen W. Dulles, head of the Central Intelligence Agency."

Sadly and honestly, Grant winds up: "The substitution of reactionary governments for what he calls 'Communist governments, fails to remove the roadblocks to a better life: witness the Dominican Republic and its dictator, Trujillo, installed with U. S. blessing."

Brazil Tension Mounts As Repression Grows

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 8 (Air Mail).—Tension is growing in Brazil as a result of the reactionary steps being taken by the U.S.-backed government of Poao Cafe, Jr. to suppress progressives and Communists and influence, if not ban, the October 3 elections.

To be elected on October 3 are all members of the Brazilian Lower House, two-thirds of the Senate and eleven of twenty state Governors.

In the past 48 hours, Rio police arrested 51 persons they called "Communists" in connection with political rallies they claimed were "unauthorized" at which Communists were to speak.

The moves of the Cafe government are seen as an attempt to stem the rising resentment of the Brazilian people with his government.

Among the dramatic people's demonstrations was the tremendous general strike September 2 in Sao Paulo, which brought the city to a virtual standstill. Some 800,000 workers laid down their tools demanding price control, implementation of minimum salary decrees, and for salary increases.

The cost of living is soaring in inflation-ridden Brazil, and is a great source of dissatisfaction in the country.

An example is seen in the price rises in Sao Paulo, industrial heart of the country, for the 120 day period up to the end of August of this year.

Noticias de Hoje, left-wing pa-

per in Sao Paulo, gives these percentage increases for five essential commodities during the four month period: meat, 45 per cent, beans, 50 per cent, rice, 28 per cent, bread, 45 per cent, sugar 40 per cent.

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'Sitting Bull' Film

By JOHN KYKYRI

LOS ANGELES
It's nearly 30 years since Rapid City, N.D., has had as good a laugh as it had at the "world premiere" of the new motion picture, "Sitting Bull," which purports to tell the story of that famed Sioux warrior and statesman.

The last time Rapid City had a good laugh was when Cal Coolidge had himself a summer vacation and posed for a photograph in a Sioux war bonnet.

This time the laugh is at the expense of W. R. Frank, operator of a chain of movie houses out of Minneapolis, Minn., and an independent Hollywood producer.

Frank's misadventures began when he announced the picture was to be made around Rapid City, heart of the Sioux country. When he discovered the proud Sioux refused to work for peanuts as actors in the picture, he made it in Mexico. Some Hollywood film crafts joined in blasting Frank for this move.

To patch things up, Frank decided to hold the "world premiere" in Rapid City. The AFL projectionists announced they'd refuse to run off the picture. At the last minute Frank persuaded them to

change their minds and they consented to man the projection booth.

The perspiring Frank invited a delegation of Sioux to the premiere but he neglected to invite the movie critic of the Rapid City Journal to the doings. The critic reported that the Sioux chief who headed the delegation suddenly fell asleep in the middle of the show, right when Sitting Bull and his warriors were mowing down Custer's troops.

The heartless scritic also reported that the other Sioux at the premiere tore the picture apart for its technical flaws.

All these doings were given a tongue-in-cheek report by Daily Variety, newspaper of the entertainment field. Referring to one of the hostile Midwest newspaper reviews, Variety added drily:

"However, the review didn't prevent the United Paramount division from buying 'Bull' for its entire Northwest circuit."

Frank also took his stand, hoping it would not be as costly as Custer's.

"If this is the Rapid City newspaper's way of hitting back at me because I filmed the picture in Mexico, all I can say is that it's dirty and nasty," he snarled.

Leon Trotsky— By a Man Who Knew Him Well

Every once in a while the book publishers come up with a glorification of Leon Trotsky, the most recent that comes to mind being Isaac Deutscher's "Prophet Armed."

Those who prefer fact to fiction when weighing the part played by Trotsky before, during and after the Russian Revolution will be wiser to rely on a far more sober account—the sixth volume of "Stalin's Works" (Foreign Languages Publishing House, \$1.50).

The man whom Lenin called "Judah" "unprincipled" and "shameless" is revealed as an enemy of the working class, a megalomaniac who did not care if capitalists and landlords were restored to power in Russia so long as his lust for power was appeased.

For 14 years the man who was later to sell himself to Hitler's intelligence service fought Lenin and the Bolsheviks.

Then, three months before the revolution of Nov. 7, 1917, when the Bolsheviks' influence was growing, he crawled into the Bolshevik party.

But was not Trotsky the "inspiration," the "chief figure," the "sole leader" of the revolution?

Stalin punctures this myth by the simple expedient of quoting the relevant minutes of the party's Central Office meetings. They show that the Practical Center elected to direct the revolution consisted of Stalin himself and four others—and that Trotsky was not one of them.

Trotsky in fact, "did not play any special role in the uprising... nor could he do so, for he was a relatively new man in our party."

A few months later, when the Bolsheviks sought peace with Germany, it was Trotsky who sabotaged the peace talks at Brest-Litovsk.

His rupture of negotiations enabled the German army to advance still farther before peace was finally signed—on far more onerous terms than those originally proposed.

Says Stalin, with characteristic understatement: "Unfortunately, Trotsky was found to lack courage... at that difficult moment."

At the time Stalin spoke those words it was not yet known that in 1918 Trotsky had in fact been plotting the murder of Lenin and the overthrow of Soviet power.

Thus the struggle between the Trotskyites and the Communist Party did not begin when Lenin died in 1924. Its roots went back to the party's very foundation.

Just as the Mensheviks had from 1903 to 1917 acted as agents of capitalism inside the party, so the Trotskyites acted as agents of the new bourgeoisie thrown up by the temporary concessions of the New Economic Policy.

Trotsky sought to use Lenin's death to plot, harangue and flatter his way to power.

But the support for him was microscopic. With sound class instinct, the working class mistrusted his remagoguery and self-determination.

At the party's January 1924 conference, the policy of the party leadership was endorsed by 125 votes to 3.

At the May 1924 congress, when Trotsky again challenged the party leadership, he was unable to muster a single vote. The 748 delegates voted unanimously to maintain Stalin as general secretary.

And the working class as a whole gave its answer to Trotsky in the shape of the Lenin Enrollment, when 200,000 industrial workers closed the gap in the party's ranks caused by Lenin's death.

So Trotsky failed in his efforts to destroy the party, to set young

A Hairdresser With 'The French Touch'

By BEN LEVINE

Fernandel, the French comic screen actor, revives memories of the 18th century barber, Figaro, in "The French Touch," a film imported from France, with English titles, which is now being shown at the World Theatre.

Fernandel acts the part of a hairdresser who discovers his avocation while shearing sheep on a farm near Marseilles. He opens a beauty salon in Paris, and women swoon in ecstasy when his artistic fingers muss up their hair.

The most interesting feature of this spicy Gallic film is the way Fernandel turns a graying 38-year old deserted wife into a sparkling modish Parisienne. This is really a work of art, and women, I imagine, will be fascinated by the display of the latest Paris hair-dos and frocks.

The rest of the film is the regular Parisian fare of bedroom escapades. Fernandel's explanation to his wife of how he came to spend the night with the "trollop" living on the floor above sends the audience into gales of laughter.

The sight of bearded gentlemen acting like children with their mistresses may be strange to Americans. One portly gentleman, for example, appears radiantly at his mistress' chamber with the words, "I have good news for you. My wife thinks I'm spending the night



with a sick aunt." Outside, on a balcony in the cold night is Fernandel, shivering in his pajamas. And in his apartment on the floor below is his wife telling a neighbor what perfect confidence she has in her husband's fidelity.

This, I think, will give you an idea of what this farce is about. It never gets out of the beauty salon. The women in this little world spend 23 hours on prettying themselves for the one hour encounter for a lover, and the men think only of how to cheat their wives. If you are willing to accept this with the same seriousness that Americans accept baseball, you will enjoy the French Touch.

THE BRONTES' LETTERS

In "The Letters of the Brontes" (Oklahoma U. Press, \$3.75) Muriel Spark gives a good selection from the correspondence of the novelist sisters with a few items from their father and their brother.

These, with Miss Spark's introduction, serve to emphasize what has been apparent from other indications—that the keynote of the Bronte story is the note of strain and struggle against exasperating limitations.

The three sisters were, for all their pronounced, separate individuality, a very united family group; only to be understood as such.

The pitiful failure of their misfit brother is clearly traceable to the fact that, being a male (as well as not a little of a spoiled darling), he had not the sustaining impulse which gave his sisters their strength—their united (as well as separate) conviction of the intolerable injustice of the conventional, social, economic and moral limitations then imposed upon women.

Neither of the three sisters took any part in politics in the ordinary sense. Charlotte, we know from her novels, had a deep veneration for the Duke of Wellington—no doubt traceable to her early upbringing.

But it is rather surprising to find her (aged 17) writing to her brother

with unbounded delight at the rejection of the Reform Bill, in 1831, by the House of Lords (led by Duke). Her father at the same date wrote approving the bill as the best available alternative to revolution.

In the conventional political sense neither Charlotte nor her sisters were revolutionists. But the claims they advanced on behalf of women—by implication as well as explicitly—were such as to involve little less than a revolutionary reorientation of society and its standards.

It is significant that Charlotte cannot understand why the knowing critics set such a store by Jane Austen. Charlotte (who like a lot of others, lacked a sense of irony) could not detect the devastating mockery hidden under Miss Austen's ostensible submission to the conventional limitations of "woman's sphere," against which she, Charlotte, was in blazing revolt.

Miss Sparks suggests that Anne Bronte has been greatly underrated, and that this is partly Charlotte's fault. As to the underrating she is probably right. As to Charlotte being to blame—the truth is probably that she (who nursed Anne in her last illness) may have been too close to her subject to see it in its true perspective.

—T. A. JACKSON

members against old, to discredit the party's leaders.

One incident in particular described by Stalin, spotlights Trotsky's personality and foreshadows his future career.

At a meeting of the party Central Committee, when someone remarked that members of that committee could not refuse to carry out its decisions, Trotsky jumped up and walked out.

And when the committee—showing amazing forbearance—sent a delegation to him to ask that he return to the meeting, Trotsky "refused to comply with the request."

There are workshop terms for this sort of behavior. There are workshop terms, too, for the creature of fascism that this specimen was to become.

Throughout the late '20s and '30s he wove his sinister webs of intrigue, espionage and terror. His

job was to weaken the Soviet Union from within, in readiness for the fascist invasion.

The murder of Kirov and Gorky; the subversion of army officers; rumor-mongering, sabotage, wrecking—he used every weapon in the arsenal of counter-revolution.

But he and his masters seriously underestimated the vigilance of the Soviet people. One after the other the layers of conspiracy were exposed and crushed.

In the trials of the '30s the Soviet Union rooted out the traitors who, at Trotsky's behest, were preparing to open the gates to Hitler's armies.

Stalin's writings of 30 years ago show that Trotsky never enjoyed the confidence of the working class. The whole of working class history shows that—in the long run—mountebanks never do.

—PETER FRYER

GUATEMALA

(Continued from Page 6)

The same press that had so much freedom, even to calling for a rebellion, freedom such as they never had before and will not have now, are hoarse from yelling "red terror."

Our party is proud and honored to have headed the best struggles of the working class and the people of Guatemala. It rejects the false imputations that the Communists committed any crime or terrorist act, because it is contrary to the Communist way of working, as the people well know, and to the morals which distinguish a Party of the proletariat.

There is not a single crime that can be charged against the Communist leaders, aside from that of having adopted the scientific doctrine of Marxism-Leninism in order to guide the people in the struggle for a program which will better the conditions of the people, a program of democracy, national liberation and peace among the nations.

But, this can never be a crime, however much they may twist the truth as was done by Hitler.

CALL TO FIGHT

The PGT calls upon all the people to hold fast to their gains.

Confronted with the present situation in Guatemala, our people must close ranks now more than ever in order to defend what they have won. The workers must defend themselves against the offensive of the bosses, defending their organizations, their unity, trade union democracy, the rights given by the labor laws, particularly the right to strike, the collective agreements and the wages they have won.

They must oppose the layoffs and abuses which are now being committed, which have already started with the government workers themselves.

The peasants must defend the land given to them, their right to obtain credits and technical help without discrimination. They must defend the Land Reform Law and its effective application, their free organization and the selection of their own leaders.

The tenants and the buyers of lots must unite to defend their gains and avoid being victims of the reprisals of the rich.

Women and young people must maintain themselves firmly in the defense of their rights.

U. S. PLANS

With the fall of the progressive government of Arbenz, imperialism has attained a victory in the American continent and it may be able for some time to subject Guatemala to the exploitation of Yankee capitalists, to compromise

the country by means of loans and agreements for "technical help," to take the reins of our army and by means of a military pact for "mutual aid" to make us take part in their war designs.

But, that will only be done insofar as the Guatemalan people will let them.

This has not been the final battle; the imperialists are retreating all over the world, forced by the vigorous advance of the people in their struggle for national independence, democracy, peace and socialism. In our country, the people will also defeat the treachery and surrender.

The PGT calls upon all the people to hold fast to their gains. It calls upon all the workers and peasants to defend their unity and to close ranks, as a base for the unity of the democratic and popular forces. It calls on all the allied political parties, PAR, PDC and PRN, to act in unison for the benefit of the country.

It is necessary to defend the social gains and democratic rights, to defend those who are in jail because they are democrats and patriots, to demand guarantees for all citizens and respect for the laws.

It is necessary to demand the return to the constitutional order and the country's sovereignty.

The PGT, the party of the Communists of Guatemala, the political expression of the working class of our country, is sure of the final triumph of its cause, which is none other than the cause of the Guatemalan people and all the peoples of the earth. Our party, forged in the sacrifice and the firmness of the working class, will be at its post in the struggle to guide the working class to victory.

C.P. WILL CONTINUE

Some of its members have fallen heroically, others have been jailed. Of others their fate may only be known later. Everyone is persecuted, but our party inspired by the best traditions of our people, in the struggles of Pedro Molina, of Justo Rufino Barrios, of Augusto Cesar Sandino, will know how to be in the vanguard, as should be the revolutionary party of the workers, under all conditions.

Yankee imperialism, in its desperation, has succeeded in striking a blow at our country, but it has not been able to defeat us.

The same as all over the world, the people will make them retreat.

Long Live Arbenz! Long Live the Unity of the Democratic and Popular Forces! Long Live the Guatemalan Workers! Long Live Our Dear Fatherland Guatemala!

The Political Commission of the Central Committee of the PGT.

Coast Lumbermen Weigh 'Fact' Finding Proposal

By WILL PARRY

SEATTLE, Sept. 12.—All signs pointed toward a continued return to work this week and next by AFL and CIO lumber strikers, faced with a tough situation in the wake of the Republican governors' deliberately disruptive proposal to set up a "fact-finding" panel of seven.

Nobody — except employers — showed any enthusiasm for the stacked fact-finding deal. In some quarters it was described as a "new" form of the Taft-Hartley cooling-off period, except that the governors would freeze things for 90 days instead of 80.

In both striking unions, voting on whether to accept the proposal was in progress during this 12th week of the industry-wide strike in Douglas Fir.

A mounting number of AFL Lumber & Sawmill Workers locals have returned to work. Some CIO Intl. Woodworkers locals are back, and a regional IWA referendum on whether to okay fact-finding is to be tabulated Friday.

The terms of the governors' formula guarantee nothing in the way of gains short of what the unions compel the panel to recommend and the operators to accept. For this reason, acceptance of the proposal was universally reported to be reluctant.

SOME VOTED NO

Isolated locals in both AFL and CIO voted to reject the formula. Union leadership in some areas called for continuation of the

strike on the basis that "there's nothing in the deal for us."

The "go it alone" sentiment was evident particularly on Coos Bay district, where AFL and CIO hammered out a high degree of unity during the strike. Unfortunately, however, the unity was achieved pretty much in isolation from the centers of the two unions. The isolation continues.

Pres. Ernest W. Tomberg of IWA Coos Bay Dist. 7 pointed out his district has negotiated apart from regional negotiations since before the strike. He said:

"We haven't even considered the (governors') plan as a solution to the strike, and we certainly are not going to carry the employers' back-to-work movement to our membership."

IWA Western Washington Dist. 23 rejected any move to withdraw from regional negotiations, but the district policy committee unanimously recommended to the membership that it turn down the fact-finding procedure in the current balloting.

ONLY A FRACTION

However, even if the maximum number of locals, dissatisfied with the loaded fact-finding deal were to decide to continue the strike, the number staying out would be only a fraction of the 110,000 who shut down the industry June 21 and held together solidly until the

governors stepped in.

Furthermore, the isolated sections still on the bricks would be those locals, in the main, who have waged the most militant, effective and united strike battle to date.

Among those who see the governors' deal most clearly for the strike-breaking weapon it is designed to be, there is growing sentiment to swallow the bitter pill and return to work with the rest of the industry.

The alternative is to stay out, be isolated, and run the risk of being cut to pieces. Even more important, such "go it alone" tactics would pave the way for fresh disruption among those forces in and out of the unions who would like to wreck the strike-built AFL-CIO unity.

Return to work by the entire industry, on the other hand, would preserve the strike's central achievement—unity in an industry which had been shot with sharp jurisdictional warfare since CIO organizing days.

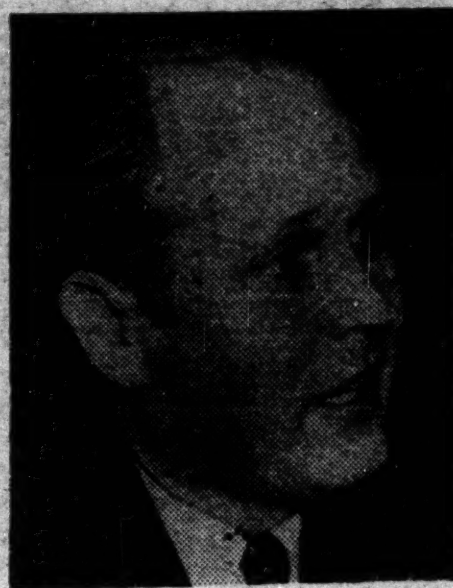
A joint return by all strikers would lay the basis for a big publicity campaign throughout the Northeast to bring the true facts to the public and force an increase in wages from the fact-finders and the operators.

Meanwhile, the strike could be "continued on the job," with the unions fighting in camps and mills for full enforcement of the contract, utilizing the new high levels of militancy generated during the long shut-down of the industry.

DETAILS ON "FACT" PROPOSAL

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 12.—Here are details of the fact-finding proposal worked out by Republican Govs. Arthur B. Langlie of Washington and Paul Patterson of Oregon, and now being voted on by AFL and CIO lumber strikers:

- All parties will recommend—
- Return to work as soon as practical.
- No discrimination against "any employee, employer or union member" for conduct since strike began.
- Withdrawing of pending legal actions arising out of the strike or the negotiations preceding it.



LANGLIE

'Steel' Shows How Bosses Hope To Use T-H

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 12 (FP).—Some 1,200 strikers, members of the CIO United Steelworkers, returned to their jobs at two plants of the American Chain & Cable Co. as federal mediators moved to settle other local fabricating disputes.

The American Chain workers, out since their contract expired Aug. 31, won a 5c hourly pay increase and additional fringe benefits. Mediators called union-management meetings in efforts to settle similar contract disputes at the Oliver Iron & Steel Co.'s south-side plant and one operated by the Bessemer-Cooper Co. at Grove City.

MORRIS

(Continued from Page 5) Officially advanced by the ILGWU's leaders in face of the declining wages, calls for encouragement to employers of New York City to switch to section (assembly-line) work in cloaks and suits, which means a switch to lower wage scales and the further squeezing out of the skilled workers.

The theory back of that proposal is that if the workers don't agree to lower earnings, the shops will run away. This is continuation of the policy of retreat that can only result in a further deterioration of the living standards of garment workers.

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Canvassings begin at 10 A.M.
For information see ad above

LESTER RODNEY'S column

On the Scoreboard will be resumed TOMORROW

Chain Workers Win Raise, End Strike

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (FP).—Steel, the publication of the big steel companies, in its Sept. 6 issue made it clear how employers expect to cash in on the many anti-labor revisions of the Taft-Hartley law made by the NLRB since a majority of Eisenhower appointees took over.

"Unions," the magazine said, "are winning fewer representation elections. The time was that when a union got the NLRB's consent to hold a vote on whether it would represent organized workers the verdict almost invariably favored the union. Labor is still winning the majority of these contests but the average has slipped. And observers think that it will slip still more now that NLRB has liberalized free speech rules. You can talk more readily with your employers to give your side of the case."

The magazine did not point out that though the new NLRB has made captive audiences of workers when the boss wants to talk it has also fixed things so the workers can't talk back.

Urge ALP Write-In For Wedl in 18th

American Labor Party members of the Tenth Assembly District last week were urged to write in the name of Frank Wedl for Congress in the 18th Congressional district.

A letter from Chairman Irene Eckstein of the ALP 10th A.D., said: "We had planned to support Vito Marcantonio for Congress. With his tragic death, we must run a candidate."

In the same letter voters were urged to write in the name of Rudolph Christian for state senate.

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